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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Quiz

1957 POLITICAL ROUNDUP

Now is the time for a roundup of events on the political scene during 1957. How is your political background? Try for 4 correct answers.

1. Q--Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul M. Butler remained in his post in 1957 despite rumors he might resign. The Republican National Committee, however, had a new chairman: (a) Thomas E. Dewey; (b) H. Meade Alcorn Jr.; (c) Bernard Shanley.

A--(b). Alcorn, a Hartford, Conn., lawyer and Republican national committeeman, was unanimously elected Jan. 22 to succeed Leonard W. Hall.

2. Q--True or false: A report of the Senate Elections Subcommittee said more than \$30 million had been spent by parties and organizations in campaigns for Federal office during the 1956 election.

A--True. The report placed the total at approximately \$33 million and showed that Republicans outspent the Democrats by about 2-1.

3. Q--In an upset, Wisconsin Democrat William Proxmire Aug. 27 was elected to fill the Senate seat vacant because of the death of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R). Proxmire was the first Democrat to be elected to the Senate from Wisconsin since: (a) 1916; (b) 1932; (c) 1948?

A--(b). The last Democratic Senator from Wisconsin was F. Ryan Duffy, elected in 1932. Proxmire drew over 56 percent of the total vote cast.

4. Q--Maine voters Sept. 9 approved a proposal to place Maine's general election day: (a) on the same day as the rest of the United States; (b) one week after other states; (c) in September?

A--(a). Maine previously had held its general elections on the first Monday after the first Tuesday in September. Now it will vote with the rest of the country on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

5. Q--Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Jan. 7 announced he would not seek reelection in 1958. Later he said he would: (a) run for President; (b) become a Democrat; (c) run for governor of California?

A--(c). Knowland said he would continue as Republican Leader until his term expired. He originally was opposed for the governor's post by the incumbent, Goodwin J. Knight (R). But Knight Nov. 5 said he would withdraw his candidacy and run for Knowland's Senate seat.

6. Q--True or false: Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 and 1956 Democratic Presidential candidate, served the Republican Administration in 1957 as an adviser on the NATO conference.

A--True. Stevenson said his task was to "review and discuss our Government's proposals before they were put into final shape." He declined an invitation from the President to attend the December conference in Paris.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1944, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Dec. 19 said he did not think the United States was "in for a serious economic situation." He said: "The economists I've talked to believe they see an upturn sometime around the middle of 1958." Mitchell said the usual winter employment decline would probably be greater than in recent years and that more labor strikes would take place during the cyclical economic adjustment in 1958.

The Commerce and Labor Departments Dec. 11 announced that unemployment rose in November by 700,000 to a total of 3.2 million, the highest November figure since 1949. The unemployment increase was attributed to "further layoffs in manufacturing and seasonal cutbacks in outdoor work" in addition to unusually bad weather.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics Dec. 20 announced that the cost of living had risen .4 of a percent during November, the biggest one-month jump since July. This placed living costs 21.7 percent above the 1947-49 average. Ewan Clague, labor statistics commissioner, attributed the November rise primarily to higher prices for new model automobiles although prices of clothing and services also generally increased.

HOUSING FUND RELEASE

President Eisenhower Dec. 23 directed the Budget Bureau and the Federal Housing Administration to release \$177 million in Government housing funds to permit an early start on three construction programs. The action, designed to stem business recession, included release of \$107 million remaining of the \$250 million authorized under the 1956 Capehart Housing Act. The White House said the release would permit building of 11 pending military housing projects and help finance housing for essential civilians at seven installations engaged in the military missile program.

Other funds released included: An additional \$50 million for capital grants for urban renewal, providing a \$300 million total for commitments under the program in fiscal 1958, and an additional \$20 million for the purchase of cooperative housing mortgages by the Federal National Mortgage Assn.

WIRETAPPING

Attorney General William P. Rogers Dec. 23 said he expected Congress would "consider...and undoubtedly clarify" legal prohibitions against wiretapping in its 1958 session. Rogers told a news conference the Administration would not itself recommend any wiretap legislation, but that the Justice Department would give its views, when asked, on various proposals to authorize wiretapping in some circumstances. The Supreme Court Dec. 9 held that wiretapping by New York State law enforcement officers, although authorized by the state constitution and statutes, violated Federal law, and was inadmissible in a Federal action. (Weekly Report, p.1026)

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

President Eisenhower Dec. 23 named John A. Hannah (R), president of Michigan State University, as chairman of the Civil Rights Commission. Hannah, named Vice Chairman when the commission was originally appointed Nov. 7, succeeded ex-Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed who resigned Dec. 3. (Weekly Report, p. 1287)

To fill the vacancy on the commission, the President nominated Doyle Elam Carlton (D) of Tampa, Fla. Carlton, 70, is a lawyer and was governor of Florida from 1929 to 1933.

Hannah said he was "hopeful rather than optimistic" about the possible accomplishments of the commission. "Prejudice is like a disease that is passed on from generation to generation," he said, "unfortunately we cannot hope to find a vaccine that will wipe out the disease overnight." Hannah, a former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, has backed integration in the armed forces and at Michigan State.

Hannah, at East Lansing, Mich., said he planned a patient, good-will approach to integration. "I have no illusions that this commission will be able to produce the final solution (to integration problems) in a few months. However, I approach this task with the attitude that men of good-will should be able to make some useful contribution to the national interest." The White House Dec. 24 announced the commission would hold its first meeting on Jan. 2, and would meet with President Eisenhower at that time.

DEFENSE SUPPLEMENTAL

Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy Dec. 20 said the Administration would request a \$1 billion supplemental appropriation when Congress reconvened. He said the additional funds would be used for missiles and other arms in connection with the NATO military buildup. The regular fiscal 1958 defense appropriation was \$33.8 billion. (Weekly Report, p. 936)

Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) Dec. 20 said Congress should increase fiscal 1958 defense spending by \$1.5 billion in order to boost the missile program. Russell said he would support McElroy's plan but suggested the larger sum. "It can be shaved off current foreign aid funds," he added.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower made the following recess appointments:

W. Wilson White of Pennsylvania, a Republican, as Assistant Attorney General for civil rights; Dec. 5.

Karl L. Rankin of Maine, a career diplomat, as Ambassador to Yugoslavia; Dec. 13.

A. Gilmore Flues of Ohio, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Treasury; Dec. 13.

Sumner G. Whittier of Massachusetts, a Republican, as Veterans Administrator; Dec. 17.

Doyle Elam Carlton of Florida, a Democrat, as a member of the Civil Rights Commission; Dec. 23.

GAITHER REPORT SAID TO PICTURE U.S. IN GRAVE DANGER

Following is the text of a story appearing Dec. 20 in the Washington Post and Times Herald. Written by Chalmers M. Roberts, a staff reporter, the story summarizes the reported conclusions of a secret report on the United States' military position prepared by an advisory committee headed by H. Rowan Gaither. The report was presented to President Eisenhower Nov. 7 at a meeting of the National Security Council:

The still top-secret Gaither report portrays a United States in the gravest danger in its history. It pictures the Nation moving in frightening course to the status of a secondclass power. It shows an America exposed to an almost immediate threat from the missile-bristling Soviet Union.

It finds America's long-term prospect one of cataclysmic peril in the face of rocketing Soviet military might and of a powerful, growing Soviet economy and technology which will bring new political, propaganda and psychological assaults on freedom all around the globe.

In short, the report strips away the complacency and lays bare the highly unpleasant realities in what is the first across-the-board survey of the relative postures of the United States and the Free World and of the Soviet Union and the Communist orbit.

To prevent what otherwise appears to be inevitable catastrophe, the Gaither report urgently calls for an enormous increase in military spending -- from now through 1970 -- and for many other costly, radical measures of first and second priority. Only through such an all-out effort, the report says, can the United States hope to close the current missile gap and to counter the world-wide Communist offensive in many fields and in many lands. Established as the first, overriding priority is the revitalizing of the American retaliatory offensive force, as principal deterrent to an all-out Russian attack.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To meet all kinds of military threats, the report states, there must be:

- A rapidly rising military budget through 1970, reaching in the years 1960 and 1961 a peak outlay of about \$8 billion a year in additional expenditures over and above the current \$38-billion defense outlay. Another \$5 billion a year, for several years, for a civilian shelter program, is recommended on a second-priority basis.
- A sweeping reorganization of the Pentagon command system and of the current roles and missions of the armed services, both of which are regarded as completely outmoded in this nuclear age. A Budget Bureau study of such changes is already under way.

Gaither Committee Members

The Gaither report takes its name from H. Rowan Gaither Jr., San Francisco attorney and former head of the Ford Foundation, who was its first chairman. Gaither became ill, and the report was completed under the direction of Robert C. Sprague of the Sprague Electric Co. and William C. Foster of the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp., who acted as co-chairmen.

Other members of the committee: James P. Baxter of Williams College, Robert D. Calkins of Brookings Institution, John J. Corson of McKinsey & Co., James A. Perkins of the Carnegie Corp., Dr. Robert C. Prim of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Hector R. Skifter of Airborne Instruments Laboratories, William Webster of the New England Electrical System and Prof. Jerome B. Weisner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Advising the committee members was a group of scientists, businessmen and leaders from other walks of life.

- A much-increased preparation to fight limited wars -- seen as the more likely kind of conflict, especially in the Middle East and Asia, providing the massive offensive capability is created.

These key recommendations were among those presented to President Eisenhower at an extraordinary National Security Council (NSC) meeting on Nov. 7, four days after the launching of the second Soviet sputnik. The Committee report, six months in the making and completed about the time of the first sputnik launching, was unanimous. At that dramatic NSC meeting, with some 45 persons crowded into the White House broadcast room, two of the President's most valued friends in the financial world -- John J. McCloy and Robert Lovett -- pledged to Mr. Eisenhower the complete backing of the American financial community if he would approve the program proposed.

McCloy and Lovett, both Republicans who held high posts in past Democratic Administrations, expressed their conviction that the American public would shoulder the burden and accept the responsibilities of such major increases in the budget. They said also that the American economy was capable of carrying the load.

The report makes clear, specifically or by obvious implication, that there can be no thought of a tax cut, that the debt ceiling must be lifted promptly, that possible tax increases ought at least to be explored.

The President, as a result of the Gaither report, has begun to change his thinking. But he indicated at that NSC meeting and in subsequent conversations a nagging fear that the American people would balk at paying the bill, even though he said he personally would like to do the things called for in the report. Some participants in the meeting even felt the President also was fearful that publication of the gloomy findings in the report would panic the American people into going off in all directions at once.

Many of those, who worked on the report, prominent figures in the Nation's business, financial, scientific and educational communities, were appalled, even frightened, at what they discovered to be the state of the American military posture in comparison with that of the Soviet Union. The Committee, therefore, divided its recommendations into short-term and long-term proposals, some with top priority, others with lesser priority.

OFFENSE IS BEST DEFENSE

Basically, the report put its prime military emphasis on offensive power as the best defense. Its second emphasis was that the United States must insure its own air and civilian defense in view of what the Committee discovered to be the technical strength of the Russians for offense.

Many of the short-term proposals discussed by the Committee already have been put in motion by the President: such steps as a costly further dispersal of the Strategic Air Command's bombers. Others in the longer-term category are expected to be acted upon: a better -- and extremely costly -- alert system which could warn against missiles, a capability now wholly lacking; a pooling of allied scientific brain-power and an improvement in American scientific education; increased emphasis on various airborne and short-range nuclear weapons. The earlier Cor-diner Committee recommendations for pay increases to prevent the alarming loss of skilled armed forces personnel was considered so obvious a necessity that it was not directly touched upon.

One of the recommendations in this area, on which the Gaither Committee was particularly emphatic, was the allocation of a great deal more money -- the exact amount was not specified -- to basic scientific research and development. The Committee, with a heavy scientific weighting in its outlook, was fully sympathetic to complaints of military research and science leaders that their funds had been unduly cut in the recent period.

As to long-term steps, aside from the massive military boost, the Committee recommended:

- An increased foreign aid program, especially economic aid for the underdeveloped nations. But no specific figure was recommended.

- A civil defense shelter program at a cost of around \$5 billion a year for four or five years. The shelters would be designed to save lives against the perils of radioactive fallout and only incidentally to help the Nation's industry recuperate after an enemy attack.

The shelter program was given a second-level priority and the billions of dollars it would cost would be over and above the huge military budget increase of up to \$8 billion a year. If all the varied proposals of all categories of priority were in fact accepted by the President and the Congress, the budget would have to soar far, far above the current level of around \$72 billion.

In fact, it was roughly calculated by some, though not in the report itself as presented to the President, that to do all the things necessary (including a multi-billion-dollar antimissile-missile program which was considered) could cost an additional \$20 billion or more a year on an average over the period through 1970. But the Gaither Committee avoided any such total calculation in its report.

In considering a shelter program, there was much discussion of whether Americans would even heed air raid warnings and use such expensive means of protection. And it was felt that even if a perfect air defense system were created, only a hypothetical possibility, fallout would spread over great areas because of enemy use of "dead-man" fuses to set off nuclear explosives even if the plane or missile carrying them was shot down. Moreover, there was a strong belief that no shelter construction could be built to withstand a near-hit by a multi-megaton nuclear bomb.

SHELTERS AGAINST RADIOACTIVITY

Accordingly, the Committee did not recommend the \$40- or \$50-billion shelter program designed to protect against blast. Instead, it called for a \$5-billion-a-year program to erect shelters against radioactivity. The thought was that once a bomb had hit, those who survived would have a few hours time to seek protection against the ensuing radiation poison, and would go to the shelters.

Curiously, the Gaither Committee grew out of the shelter problem. Last spring the Federal Civil Defense Administration came to President Eisenhower with a proposal for a shelter program costing some \$40 billion or more. The President threw up his hands, said he could not understand how a shelter program fitted into the whole defense picture and asked for an NSC study on that. But as the Committee was gathered together, the members realized they could not answer his question without considering the much broader picture. They first began considering deterrents to war in general, finally broadened their study to an across-the-board basis. They stopped short, however, of considering specifically such major foreign policy questions as the American policy toward German reunification or toward Red China. One of the reasons of emphasizing the offensive, with shelters in a secondary priority, was the psychological effect on America's allies. Here the foreign aid picture also was considered.

The late Frank C. Nash, who had made a year-long study for the Pentagon and the State Department of American bases and forces abroad, told the Gaither group foreign bases were necessary for advanced American military forces and missiles. He told them frankly that the facts of international political life are such that if America expected to get missile bases abroad, it would have to pay for them -- in increased foreign aid.

Further, the Committee accepted the fact that for other military, political, psychological and moral reasons, America must maintain its allies. It cannot revert to the "Fortress America" concept. Accordingly, increased foreign aid, both economic and military, is recommended as essential to the maintenance of the American alliance.

As to the Pentagon command structure and the roles and missions assigned to the various services at Key West in pre-hydrogen bomb 1948, the Gaither Committee avoided recommending

White House Comment

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty Dec. 21 told a press conference that the main content of the Gaither report consisted of analyses, views and recommendations. He said he did not know whether or not the report or parts of it would be made public. Hagerty dictated this statement:

"The report is one of a number of advisory studies on national security matters, which as you know, the President from time to time requests and receives from many sources. Defense and other security agencies of the Government made available to the (Gaither) committee factual material and estimates in their possession bearing on the committee's work, and some of this is incorporated in the report.

"The report's main contents consist of analyses, views and recommendations of the committee members, who are eminent men drawn primarily from civil life. The report is, of course, a highly classified document. The views and recommendations in the report are being studied by the Government departments and agencies concerned. The department and agency comments on the report are being forwarded to the National Security Council for consideration of the President."

any exact solution, such as a redivision of forces into strategic and tactical commands. It appears, though it could not be confirmed, that the Committee felt that the Secretary of Defense must be given an improved setup with a major paring down of the many assistant secretaries and joint committees. It also appears, though this likewise is unconfirmed, that the Committee felt that the Secretary's personal staff should control certain operational commands, which would perform missions now divided among the competing services.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Some of these steps would require Congressional changes in the National Security Act and other laws; others could be ordered by the President under present law. That the President is concerned over the roles and missions problem is indicated by the fact that he has asked not only the Budget Bureau but also his Science Advisory Committee, headed by I. I. Rabi, for their views on military organization. Their recommendations are still secret, if in fact they have been reached as yet.

Basic to the military discussions in the report is the belief that there has been no real unification of the services, that unified commands have in fact worked in only rare cases. One special area of Committee concern in terms of needed service unification is the Continental Air Defense Command.

The Gaither report contains a number of tables of relative strength of the two opposing forces, and the projection of these forces, to America's catastrophic disadvantage, if no remedial steps are taken. These tables, and others estimating United States capabilities to do the various things proposed, are the most secret parts of the report. They would not appear in any "sanitized" version of the Gaither report which would be given to the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee which has asked for the document.

The reason that the proposed military budget curve would go up so swiftly, if the report's recommendations are carried out, and then possibly drop back to some degree, is because of the overlapping period of manned aircraft and missiles. Gen. Curtis LeMay, vice chief of the Air Force staff, on Tuesday told the Senate Committee that present plans call for continuing medium B-47 bombers in service until 1970, the last year covered by the Gaither report. But there is hardly more than "hope" that the new, much higher defense budget could be appreciably cut after the proposed 1960-61 peak.

The 1960-61 date appears to be the earliest estimate by the Committee of when the United States could close the missile gap.

Around the Capitol - 4

The short-term measures are designed to use every available means of protecting the United States and the Free World until American missiles match Soviet rocketry.

The Gaither report did not deal with the problem of outer space, the multi-billion-dollar question of what the United States should do in the race to the moon and to Mars, on which Committee members appear to be divided.

What the ultimate effect of the Gaither report will be will depend first on the President and then on the Congress and the public. At the time it was initiated, official and public complacency was widespread. Even after the Committee had reached the point of unanimous agreement that billions more must be spent, the atmosphere was not conducive to their ideas.

The Committee went to work at the time of President Eisenhower's dictum that no more than \$38 billion would be spent for military purposes. Former Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson was slashing military spending to stay within the limit. The Budget Bureau and the Pentagon budget officers were adamant in resistance to spending above that sum. The influence of former Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey, architect of that policy, still prevailed. In fact, during the Gaither Committee deliberations, Humphrey returned on one trip to Washington to campaign among his former associates against any change in military spending figures.

Not only was the economy ax in full swing at that time but Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson was reported to be consulting with some of his civilian advisers on a tax cut -- trying to decide whether it should be in the \$2.5 billion, the \$5 billion or the \$7 billion range.

SATELLITES ALERTED U.S.

Sputnik came at the right moment, as far as the Gaither Committee was concerned. In some members' opinion, Sputnik and its succeeding Muttik "saved" the Gaither report -- as, they hope, the Russian satellites may save America by alerting it to its peril. The President's State of the Union and Budget messages to the Congress next month and the Congressional responses will tell whether the Gaither report, plus the sputniks, have changed the national course.

One of the subjects which had lengthy Committee consideration was the relative growth of the American and the Soviet economies. Here there was a detailed examination of the relationship of the proposed budget increases to the current economic recession. The Committee, incidentally, started on the premise of a recession, not of further inflation.

The conclusion was that the proposed additional expenditures would come at a fortuitous moment in the American economy. Economists generally agree that the gross national product, the sum total of all goods and services in the Nation, should normally increase by about 3½ percent per year over the long run. But this is not now occurring and the Treasury is entering a period of declining revenues. Hence the new expenditures should get the gross product back to the normal growth rate, in turn generating revenue for the Treasury which could pay for most of the additional military expenses that the Committee recommended. And a controlled economy could be avoided.

Much here is in the speculative realm. The Committee assumption, however, was that the increased spending would fit the economic picture with benefit both to the economy and the national defense, with no more than limited tax rises at the most. Hence the reference only to exploring tax increases.

Committee members were impressed, and unfavorably, by the long-term Soviet rate of industrial growth, estimated to be about twice the American rate over the past 25 years. This growth, admittedly based on a less "mature" industrial economy and apparently beginning to slow down, permits the Kremlin to devote about 25 percent of its production to the military, compared to only 8.7 percent of American production so committed. The Soviet gross national product is only about one-third that of America. In another 10 years, it is estimated to reach about one-half the American figure, because of a faster rate of growth. It is estimated, for example, that if the United States added about 10 percent to its defense commitment, in terms of gross product, the Soviets would have to raise theirs by one third and do so in a nation already on the meagerest ration of consumer goods.

Capitol Briefs

NIXON SUPERVISION OF MISSILES

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) Dec. 13 urged President Eisenhower to give Vice President Richard M. Nixon full responsibility for speeding up the United States missiles program. He said "the extreme seriousness of recent international developments and the tremendous burdens placed on our modern President should force us to abandon once and for all the outmoded concept that Vice Presidents should not be given executive responsibility."

JOINT COMMITTEE ON SPACE

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and Rep. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) Dec. 20 said they would introduce a resolution in January to establish a joint Congressional committee to regulate space programs. In a joint statement, Javits and Fulton said the freedom of navigation in outer space "could be just as important to us in the future as freedom of the seas has been in the past." They said space programs were those "upon which our very national survival may well depend."

McELROY BACKS HOLADAY

Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy Dec. 21 said Missiles Director William M. Holaday was "doing a good job." When asked if he intended to keep Holaday at his post, Elroy said, "No other thought has occurred to me," McElroy said: "I believe that as time goes by, the quality of his (Holaday's) performance will be admitted by the various groups that are looking for more action in the missiles field." (Weekly Report, p. 1314)

FOOD ADVISORY COMMITTEE

House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) Dec. 19 announced formation of a National Food Advisory Committee to assist the House group on consumer food problems. Cooley called the step "precedent making" because for the first time, private industry would assist the Committee in studying farm-to-table problems. Cooley said the advisory committee expected to publish studies on such problems as the cost of living, municipal marketing facilities, food stamp plans and the effect of Federal programs on food distribution.

RED CHINA POLICY

Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs Henry Kearns Dec. 16 said that the World Trade Advisory Committee of the Commerce Department was critical of United States policy on trade with Red China. Kearns said committee members called the rigid trade ban "unrealistic."

ICC HEAD RESIGNS

Owen Clarke, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission for more than four years, resigned his post Dec. 23. He gave "entirely personal circumstances" as the reason for his resignation. President Eisenhower said he would appoint Abe McGregor Goff, general counsel of the Post Office Department, to the ICC chairmanship.

NATO HEADS OF STATE REAFFIRM PRINCIPLES, SEE STRENGTH IN UNITY

Following are the texts of the declaration of principles and the communique issued Dec. 19 at the close of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization conference (for other speeches, statements of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, see Weekly Report p. 1318, 1334):

The declaration of principles:

We, the representatives of 15 nations of the North Atlantic alliance, believing in the sanctity of those human rights which are guaranteed to all men of free nations by their constitutions, laws and customs, rededicate ourselves and our nations to the principles and purposes of the North Atlantic Treaty.

This treaty has been in effect for nearly nine years. It was founded to protect the right of our peoples to live in peace and freedom under governments of their own choice. It has succeeded in protecting this right. Building on our experience and confident in the success already obtained, we have agreed together upon means to give added strength to our alliance.

At the end of the second World War, the armies of the West were largely disbanded. The Soviet Union did not demobilize. Its expansionist policy impelled us to establish our treaty and to build up our armed forces.

We are an organization of free countries. We have learned to live and work together in the firm conviction that our fundamental unity and our combined strength are indispensable to our own security and to the peace of the world.

The meaning of our alliance is clear. We have given a solemn guarantee, each to the other, to regard an attack upon one as an attack upon all, to be resisted with all the forces at our command. Faithful to the charter of the United Nations we reaffirm that our alliance will never be used for aggressive purposes. We are always ready to settle international problems by negotiation, taking into account the legitimate interests of all. We seek an end to world tension, and intend to promote peace, economic prosperity and social progress throughout the world.

We continue firmly to stand for comprehensive and controlled disarmament, which we believe can be reached by stages. In spite of disappointments, we remain ready to discuss any reasonable proposal to reach this goal and to lay a solid foundation for a durable peace. This is the only way to dispel the anxieties arising from the armaments race.

The free world faces the mounting challenge of international Communism backed by Soviet power. Only last month in Moscow the Communist rulers again gave clear warning of their determination to press on to domination over the entire world, if possible by subversion, if necessary by violence. Within the North Atlantic Treaty there is no place for the concept of world domination. Firmly believing in peaceful change through democratic means, cherishing the character of our peoples and vigilant to safeguard their freedom, we will never yield to such a threat.

For the entire world it is both a tragedy and a great danger that the peoples under international Communist rule -- their national independence, human liberties and their standard of living as well as their scientific and technological achievements -- have been sacrificed to the purposes of world domination and military power. The suppression of their liberty will not last forever. Already in these countries there is evidence of the growing desire for intellectual and economic freedom. If the free nations are steadfast, the totalitarian menace that now confronts them will eventually recede.

Established to defend the peace, our alliance will also enable us to reach our objectives of economic and social progress. For this purpose we have agreed to cooperate closely to enable us to carry the necessary burden of defense without sacrificing the individual liberties or the welfare of our peoples.

We shall reach this goal only by recognizing our interdependence and by combining our efforts and skills in order to make better use of our resources. Such efforts will now be applied particularly to the peaceful use of atomic energy and to the development and better organization of scientific cooperation.

To the many nations which have gained their independence since the end of the second World War and to all other peoples who like ourselves are dedicated to freedom in peace, we offer

Communique Highlights

A summary of major decisions of NATO heads of government as stated in the conference communique:

- **NUCLEAR WEAPONS** -- Stockpiles of nuclear warheads for various arms will be set up to be readily available.
- **MISSILES** -- Intermediate range ballistic missiles will be put at the disposal of the Supreme Allied Commander.
- **DISARMAMENT** -- Explore the reopening of disarmament talks with the Russians within the United Nations. If Russia declines this, a meeting of East-West foreign ministers would be welcome.
- **GERMAN REUNIFICATION** -- Russia is called upon to "honor this pledge" of 1955 to permit reunification of Germany "in freedom."
- **SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION** -- NATO will establish a technical group to study arms development, will coordinate research and manufacture of modern weapons and will train specialists through a mutual assistance program. A scientific adviser will be appointed to the Secretary General.
- **MIDDLE EAST** -- Stability in the area was declared vital, and the independence and sovereignty of the Middle East states was held vital.
- **SOVIET AIMS** -- Communist rulers were said to have given clear warning "of their determination to press on to their domination over the entire world..."
- **DEFENSE** -- NATO reaffirmed that any attack upon one member "will be considered as an attack on all."

our cooperation on a basis of complete equality and in a spirit of fraternity.

Conscious of our intellectual and material resources, convinced of the value of our principles and of our way of life, without provocation but equally without fear, we have taken decisions to promote greater unity, greater strength and greater security not only for our own nations but also, we believe, for the world at large.

Text of the NATO communique:

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

1. The aim of the Soviet bloc is to weaken and disrupt the free world. Its instruments are military, political and economic; and its activities are world-wide. To meet this challenge the free world must organize its resources -- moral, military, political and economic -- and be ready to deploy them wherever the situation demands. Our alliance cannot therefore be concerned with the North Atlantic area or only with military defense. It must also organize its political and economic strength on the principle of interdependence and must take account of developments outside its own area.

2. In the course of our meeting we have therefore reviewed the international situation and, in particular, the dangers to world peace arising from Soviet actions and threats. In spite of the dangers of the situation which are obvious to all, the Soviet Union has made no real contribution to the solution of major problems causing international tension. We have especially in mind the problems of the reunification of Germany in freedom and the continuing anomaly of the isolation of Berlin -- the capital of Germany. We renew and reaffirm our declaration of 23rd October, 1954, which had in view the establishment on a firm basis of the security and freedom of Berlin. The perpetuation of injustice to the German people undermines international confidence and endangers peace. At the Geneva conference of heads of government in July, 1955, the Soviet leaders took a solemn commitment that "the reunification of Germany by means of free elections shall be carried out in conformity with the national interests of the German people and the interests of European security." We call upon the Soviet Government to honor this pledge.

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3. We have reviewed the situation in the Middle East. In line with the peaceful aims of our alliance, we confirm the support of our governments for the independence and sovereignty of the states in this region, and our interest in the economic well-being of their peoples. We believe that the stability of this important area is vital to world peace.

4. We express our interest in the maintenance of peace and the development of conditions of stability and economic and political wellbeing in the vitally important continent of Africa. We hope that the countries and peoples of that continent who are disposed to do so will cooperate within the free world in efforts to promote these purposes. We affirm the readiness of our countries to cooperate for our part with the countries and peoples of Africa to further these ends. Historic, economic and other friendly ties between certain European countries and Africa would make such cooperation particularly desirable and effective.

5. In the course of our review of the international situation we have given consideration to recent serious events in Indonesia. We view them with concern.

THE WORKING OF THE ALLIANCE

6. The strength of our alliance, freely concluded between independent nations, lies in our fundamental unity in the face of the danger which threatens us. Thanks to this fundamental unity, we can overcome our difficulties and bring into harmony our individual points of view. In contrast, as events in Hungary have shown, the Soviet bloc is held together only by political and military coercion.

7. Although progress has been made further improvement is needed in our political consultation. We are resolved to bring this about. Our permanent representatives will be kept fully informed of all government policies which materially affect the alliance and its members. In this way, we shall be able to draw fully on each other's political experience and to insure a broad coordination of our policies in the interest, not only of the alliance, but of the free world as a whole. In addition, to strengthen the cohesion of the alliance, the Permanent Council and the Secretary General should insure effective consultation, including, where necessary, procedures of conciliation at an early stage.

DISARMAMENT

8. We recall that in the course of this year the Western countries taking part in the London disarmament talks put forward to the Soviet Union, with the unanimous agreement of NATO, a series of concrete proposals providing, subject to effective controls:

- For reduction of all armaments and military forces.
- For the cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.
- For the reduction of existing stocks of nuclear weapons.
- For the suspension of nuclear weapons tests.
- For measures to guard against the risk of surprise attack.

9. We note with regret that these various proposals, which would halt the armaments race and add to world security if they were accepted, were rejected en bloc by the Soviet Union, although they had been approved by 56 members of the United Nations.

10. We regret that the Soviet Union has brought about a deadlock in the disarmament negotiations by declaring their intention to boycott the United Nations Disarmament Commission, which had been extended, by a strong majority of the General Assembly, to include 25 nations.

11. We denounce Soviet tactics of alternating between peace propaganda statements and attempted intimidation by the threat of nuclear attack.

12. We deplore, also, that the leaders of the USSR do not allow the Soviet population to be impartially informed and enlightened by the services of the United Nations at the same time as the populations of other member countries, as to the danger of destruction to which all peoples would be exposed in the event of general war. A resolution to this effect was adopted in November, 1957, by the General Assembly of the United Nations by 71 nations against 9 nations of the Soviet bloc.

13. We emphasize that, in order to be effective, any disarmament agreement implies adequate international control, that the acceptance of such control is the test of a true desire for peace and that the Soviet Union refuses to put this principle into practice.

14. We have decided to establish a technical group to advise on problems of arms control arising out of new technical developments.

15. In spite of the successive setbacks given by the Soviet Union to the cause of controlled disarmament and of peace, the NATO council will neglect no possibility of restricting armaments within the limits imposed by security and will take all necessary action to this end.

16. We state our willingness to promote, preferably within the framework of the United Nations, any negotiations with the USSR likely to lead to the implementation of the proposals recalled above. We are also prepared to examine any proposal, from whatever source, for general or partial disarmament, and any proposal enabling agreement to be reached on the controlled reduction of armaments of all types.

17. Should the Soviet Government refuse to participate in the work of the new Disarmament Commission, we would welcome a meeting at Foreign Ministers' level to resolve the deadlock.

NATO DEFENSE

18. The Soviet leaders, while preventing a general disarmament agreement, have made it clear that the most modern and destructive weapons, including missiles of all kinds, are being introduced in the Soviet armed forces. In the Soviet view, all European nations except the USSR should, without waiting for general disarmament, renounce nuclear weapons and missiles and rely on arms of the pre-atomic age.

19. As long as the Soviet Union persists in this attitude, we have no alternative but to remain vigilant and to look to our defenses. We are, therefore, resolved to achieve the most effective pattern of NATO military defensive strength, taking into account the most recent developments in weapons and techniques.

20. To this end NATO has decided to establish stocks of nuclear warheads, which will be readily available for the defense of the alliance in case of need. In view of the present Soviet policies in the field of new weapons the Council has also decided that intermediate range ballistic missiles will have to be put at the disposal of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

21. The deployment of these stocks and missiles and arrangements for their use will accordingly be decided in conformity with NATO defense plans and in agreement with the states directly concerned. The NATO military authorities have been requested to submit to the Council at an early date their recommendations on the introduction of these weapons in common defense. The Council in permanent session will consider the various questions involved.

22. Recognizing the rapidly growing interdependence of the nations of the free world, we have, in organizing our forces, decided to bring about closer coordination with a view to insuring that each NATO member country makes its most effective contribution to the requirements established by the alliance.

Better use of the resources of the alliance and greater efficiency for its forces will be obtained through as high a degree of standardization and integration as possible in all fields, particularly in certain aspects of air and naval defense, of logistic support and of the composition and equipment of forces. We have agreed that a military conference should be held at ministerial level in the early months of 1958 to discuss progress made in these fields in the light, in particular, of the results of the 1957 annual review.

23. As regards defense production we have decided, in view of the progress already made, to take further measures within NATO to promote the coordination of research, development and manufacture of modern weapons, including intermediate-range ballistic missiles.

24. The best means of achieving coordinated production of advanced weapons needs by our forces will be studied as a matter of urgency. Those NATO countries whose programs have already reached a very advanced stage have offered to share with their allies significant production techniques and results of their research work in order to stimulate a truly productive effort in the defense production field.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

25. We recognize that in most of our countries more should be done to increase the supply of trained men in many branches of science and technology. The full development of our science and technology is essential to the culture, to the economy and to the political and military strength of the Atlantic community.

26. We realize that progress will depend on vigorous action within individual states and in particular on the devoted contribution of teachers and scientists. We must increase the provision for the training of young people in scientific and technical subjects and must also insure that the free pursuit of fundamental research continues to flourish. Each of our governments will therefore reappraise the support being given to scientific and technical education and to fundamental research.

27. We seek to increase the effectiveness of national efforts through the pooling of scientific facilities and information and the sharing of tasks. We must build on the established tradition of the universality of true science. Our governments will support the international organizations doing work in this field.

28. We have decided to establish forthwith a Science Committee on which all of the NATO countries will be represented by men highly qualified to speak authoritatively on scientific policy. In addition, a scientist of outstanding qualifications will be appointed as science adviser to the Secretary General of NATO.

29. The Science Committee will be responsible in particular for making specific recommendations to the Council for action on a proposal by the French Government for a Western foundation for scientific research and on the many other valuable proposals which have been put forward by the NATO task force on scientific and technical cooperation and by the NATO parliamentarians' conference.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION

30. We are united in our common purpose to promote the economic and social development of our peoples and to assist the peoples of other countries to achieve the same objective. We consider that the purpose of government in a free society is to enlarge the opportunity of the individual rather than to subordinate him to the state.

31. We will cooperate among ourselves and with other free governments to further the achievement of economic stability, a steady rate of economic growth, and the expansion of international trade through the further reduction of exchange and trade barriers.

32. We reaffirm the desirability of a closer economic association between the countries of Western Europe, which we deem to be in the interest of all countries, and we will accordingly lend encouragement to the successful development of the European economic community and of a European free trade area in which full account would be taken of the interests of the less developed member countries. We attach particular importance to those initiatives being worked out in such a way as to strengthen not only the participating countries but also the relations within the Atlantic community and the free world as a whole. We recognize the interdependence of the economies of the members of NATO and of the other countries of the free world.

33. We affirm the interest of our governments in an enlargement of the resources, both public and private, available for the purpose of accelerating the economic advancement of the less developed areas of the free world.

34. We have decided that the North Atlantic Council, without duplicating the work of other agencies, shall from time to time, and in the spirit of Article 2 of the Treaty, review economic trends and assess economic progress, and make suggestions for improvements either through existing organizations or by the efforts of individual countries, or in special cases by new initiatives.

35. Under present circumstances, our defensive alliance takes on a new significance. Only an intensified collective effort can safeguard our peoples and their liberties. We have, together, ample capacity in freedom to defend freedom.

36. We have taken a series of decisions which will promote greater strength and greater security not only for our own nations but also for the world at large.

Congressional Comment on NATO

Comments by Members of Congress on decisions reached at the NATO conference ranged from outright disappointment to the belief the conference was an unqualified success. They included:

Dec. 17 -- Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) -- Noted a growing trend of NATO neutralism and said "not for long can the American people tolerate a situation in which the partners abroad would cast the entire burden of mutual security on American resources and still have the right of veto over our missiles and military program."

Sen. Ralph Flanders (R. Vt.) -- Regarded NATO caution on accepting U.S. arms and instant support in event of war as sign "allies think we consider them as satellites."

Sen. Styles Bridges (R. N.H.) -- "Shocked by the attitude of our so-called allies -- at their lack of cooperation on our major effort to protect...the free world."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D. Mo.) -- NATO caution indicated "you cannot negotiate successfully unless you do so from a position of strength."

Dec. 19 -- Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D. R.I.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee -- Conference results were obscured "by a flow of words," and although proposals made "a good beginning...I think we were entitled to hope that they would have emerged...in a more concrete form."

Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.) -- Results were disappointing and agreements were little more than "a time-honored diplomatic evasion."

Sen. Norris Cotton (R. N.H.) -- Results were "reasonably satisfactory."

Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R. Neb.) -- Would be wasted time to discuss arms limitations with the Soviet Union.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D. Ark.) -- Thought both the President and Secretary of State Dulles erred in trying to "overemphasize the military aspects" of NATO, and that it was "worthwhile" to discuss Bulgarian proposals for disarmament "to find out if the Russians really mean it."

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D. Pa.) -- Meeting apparently was "unfortunately over-publicized and over-dramatized the way the Administration always over-dramatizes."

Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R. Iowa) -- Supported Dulles' stand in avoiding negotiations with Russia as "only sound position we can take," and said conference had given "reasonable unity" to NATO.

Twelve House Democrats issued a joint statement criticizing Dulles' reluctance to agree to proposed Russian talks, but commending NATO decisions on missiles. The statement said if the conference "can be judged a success, it was so despite Secretary Dulles." Signing the statement were: Reps. Hugh J. Addonizio (N.J.), Leroy A. Anderson (Mont.), Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio), Charles A. Boyle (Ill.), Harlan Hagen (Calif.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Charles O. Porter (Ore.), Henry S. Reuss (Wis.), George M. Rhodes (Pa.), James Roosevelt (Calif.) and Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.).

Presidential Report

EISENHOWER, DULLES REVIEW NATO CONFERENCE FOR NATION

Following is the text of a Dec. 23 talk to the Nation by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in which they reviewed the NATO conference of heads of state (Weekly Report, p. 1333):

MR. EISENHOWER: Good evening, my friends. For the fifth time within the past five years the Secretary of State and I have returned to Washington after international conferences on foreign soil. This time we have just come from a Paris meeting with heads of government of the 14 other NATO nations. In addition to the scheduled NATO meetings last week, I had individual conferences with most of the heads of government. In these, more was involved than mere expressions of good will. In each the purpose was to discuss frankly our viewpoint about problems of common interest, to remove obstacles to mutual understanding. In the debates of the full conference there were thoroughly discussed specific problems of every conceivable nature so as to eliminate deficiencies in our collective arrangements. It was an inspiring experience to watch in these meetings common policies take shape affecting the great questions of peace, security and unity.

NO SABER-RATTLING

Planning for carrying into effect these policies was likewise necessary. In this work all of us found a special advantage which came out of the bringing together of heads of governments. In this way there was placed behind NATO's future programs the authority and influence which these leaders wield. There was one basic purpose implicit in every discussion and debate of the conference. That was the pursuit of a just peace. Not once during the week did I hear any slightest hint of saber-rattling or of aggressive intent. Of course, all of us were concerned with developing the necessary spiritual, economic and military strength of our defensive alliance. We are determined that there must be no war. But we never lost sight of our hope that the men in the Kremlin would themselves come to understand their own need for peace, as well as our sincerity in desiring a just composition of differences between West and East.

At the end, the conference unanimously adopted a declaration of principles to guide future NATO efforts and planning. Measures were adopted for effective scientific and economic cooperation and coordination. We arranged for procedures to insure timely and close political consultation among ourselves with respect to any problem that might arise. A large list of other matters engaged our attention. To discuss a few of these in some detail, I have asked the Secretary of State to make a brief report, as well as to give now some of his reactions and impressions of the conference.

DULLES: As you say Mr. President, every thought, every action taken at that NATO council meeting was in terms of peace, how it would be possible to achieve a just and durable peace. We did not think that such a peace could be achieved through weakness. Time after time despots have struck when they thought they had clear military advantage. We did not think that such a peace could be achieved in disunity. Time after time peaceful nations have succumbed because they stood alone. We did accept the view that peace requires an accommodation of viewpoints and that no nation or group of nations, however right they may feel they are, can expect to have their way 100 percent. These three themes -- unity, strength and flexibility -- were the background for the decisions of this NATO Council meeting of last week.

The North Atlantic Council has always had a December meeting at which it took major decisions for the coming year or years, and

this year the matters up for decision were of unusually great importance, and by that I do not mean to suggest that we had in mind anything that was surprising or spectacular. Indeed we deliberately avoided the spectacular.

All the decisions were what you might call common sense decisions. But common sense unfortunately is not always common, and it is a tribute to NATO that it has demonstrated a capacity to act in accordance with what is logical and sensible.

Now, the decisions that attracted the most attention were, of course, those that dealt with nuclear weapons and missiles. The NATO countries, including the United States, have long and earnestly studied the need of making these weapons available to the continent of Europe. Our purpose has been to be strong, but not to be provocative, and we were all a little hopeful that the Soviet Union would agree to the Western proposals to a worldwide ending to the problem of nuclear weapons and the gradual absorption of existing stockpiles of nuclear material in the peaceful purpose stocks. That Western proposal which could be capitulated perhaps in terms of the slogan "stop making bombs" -- that has been overwhelmingly endorsed by the United Nations, and the only votes in opposition to this "stop making bombs" were the Soviet bloc. But that opposition was violent. The Soviet rulers seemed determined to go on building up nuclear weapons and missiles, stubbornly, apparently clinging to the hope that they may yet through power dominate the world.

MAKE WARHEADS AVAILABLE

And in the face of that stubborn persistence, it would be folly, as the NATO Council said, to accept the Soviet view that the Soviet Union should have nuclear weapons and missiles with which to threaten Europe while Western Europe itself should have for its defense only weapons of the pre-atomic age. So the Council decided to establish stocks of nuclear warheads to be readily available in case of need.

The NATO Council also decided that intermediate range ballistic missiles should be put at the disposal of the Supreme Allied Commander for Europe. And these decisions, of course, Mr. President, were unanimous decisions, because the Council only acts through unanimity. It will be some little time before the intermediate missiles can actually be put in place on the continent of Europe, and if in the meantime there should be a disarmament agreement, obviously that disarmament agreement would take priority.

We all hope that there will be such an agreement, and we shall try in all realistic ways to bring it about. The Council certainly made that clear.

Now, the difficulties in the way have unhappily been compounded by the Soviets, for now they don't merely reject the substance of our proposals, the Western proposals, to stop making bombs, to stop testing bombs and to have inspection as against surprise attack; they not only reject the substance of these matters, but now they also reject any procedure even for discussing them.

For several years now, they have been negotiating through the procedures established by the United Nations. The Soviet Union said it would no longer take part in any discussions of the United Nations Disarmament Commission. Just a few days ago, the United Nations, in an effort to meet the Soviet viewpoint, reconstituted this disarmament commission in accordance with the proposal that was made by India, Sweden and Japan. That was thought to be a

conciliatory gesture toward the Soviet Union, but this gesture has also been rebuffed. Today the Soviets talk vaguely about turning the whole matter over to the United Nations, but, of course, 82 nations obviously can't be a negotiating body. What they can do is they can pronounce on general principles. But that the United Nations has already done. It has endorsed the Western proposals by an overwhelming vote with the Soviet bloc being absolutely alone in opposition. And another thing that 82 nations can do is to set up a committee or subcommittee to negotiate. That also the General Assembly has done, but the Soviets have refused to negotiate in that way.

At NATO in order to break the impasse, to see if we can find some way to proceed, we expressed there the willingness to accept any procedures that would promote the implementation of the disarmament proposals which the United Nations had approved, or to examine any other proposals that might lead to a controlled reduction of armaments. And, also, as a matter of procedure, the Council suggested a meeting with the Soviets at the foreign minister level in order to try to break the procedural deadlock. We suggested a meeting at the foreign ministers level, because earlier this year the Soviet Union had indicated that they might be interested in this way of procedure.

The NATO Council and all of its members are in deadly earnest about this matter. As weapons become more powerful, more destructive, it becomes more urgent to find reliable ways to curb that destructive power. And the NATO Council made clear its determination to continue probing, to find some evidence that there is within the Soviet Union the good will to resume serious efforts to achieve nuclear peace and to put behind us the horrible prospect of nuclear war. And, Mr. President, I can, and I do, pledge that every resource of the Department of State and of the Foreign Service of the United States is going to be dedicated to this high endeavor under your high direction.

ARMAMENT MUST PROCEED

Now, of course, we are trying thus to get a disarmament agreement, but until there is a disarmament agreement, and while the Soviets go on piling up their armaments, our own armament must proceed. And if we are going to have armament, we surely ought to have it in the most efficient way that is practical, and so another decision taken by the NATO Council was to seek to use to a greater degree the capacity of our European allies to produce modern weapon-delivering systems.

The nuclear part of the warhead will as a matter of simple efficiency and economy continue, I suppose, for a considerable time to be made primarily by the United States. But the weapons themselves, including the intermediate range ballistic missiles, can usefully come to be manufactured in Western Europe and thus a very great scientific effect in logical and industrial capability of our European allies can be coordinated with our own so as to serve more effectively the defensive areas of the free world.

This is going to require us to supply some nuclear data, which so far we have kept closely restricted. That secretive policy of ours goes back to the days when we had a monopoly of atomic weapons, and we hoped to dedicate that monopoly to the service of all humanity, the peaceful service of all humanity. And the Soviets, as everyone will recall, rejected that gesture, which was unique, I suppose, in the annals of all history. And, under the circumstances, it certainly is futile to deny to our allies information which they could use for our common good and information which the Soviets already possess.

Now, another matter which we took up in Paris was the making of a greater effort to increase the number of people trained in science and technology, and, also, we agreed to an increased pooling of scientific facilities and information and the sharing of tasks. Most of the great technology development of modern times, both military and non-military, derive from a scientific genius which is not a monopoly of any one nationality. And, of course, we all recall that we drew very heavily upon the

talent of our European friends when it came to producing the first atomic weapons. There is obvious need today to combine our talents so as to achieve and maintain the leadership in the new field of limitless possibilities which open up before us.

The Council gave a lot of attention to economic matters. We all felt that there was a great danger lest we over-concentrate on military matters and ignore the economic warfare -- and the word warfare is the very word used by Khrushchev -- the economic warfare that the Soviets had declared on us. The Soviet-Chinese Communist bloc exploits their vast population to develop an expanding industrial base which not only supports a great military machine, but also supplies the rulers with the possibility of making attractive-sounding economic offers to non-Communist countries, and by these means they try to create a dependence upon the Communist world and to penetrate in, and finally to take over the political and economic system of the new free nations. And that is particularly the case with the less developed countries of Asia and Africa, which, having newly gained political independence, seek urgently to find ways to lift their people out of that state of stagnant poverty which freedom cannot tolerate.

And it is essential that the Free World nations which have amassed capital should increasingly put this to work in the capital-hungry free world nations. Otherwise, they may feel forced to turn to the Communist bloc for aid at a price which may be their freedom.

At the Paris meeting, it was decided that the NATO nations should seek more efficient means to advance the less-developed areas of the free world, and I recall, Mr. President, that you told the NATO meeting of your proposals to ask the Congress for additional resources for this purpose. This is as necessary as additional funds for military purposes, and I think, Mr. President, you would confirm that as your clear opinion.

TAKE RUSSIANS SERIOUSLY

MR. EISENHOWER: With that I emphatically agree, I would say.

DULLES: Well, if we do, you do, and I do take seriously this political and economic warfare that is being waged by the Soviet Union, unless we do take it seriously we can lose this struggle without ever a shot being fired. The Soviets by their economic offensive can take over the underdeveloped countries one by one, and they would thereby increase their own resources in terms of manpower, natural resources, and strategic locations, and by the same token the United States and its remaining friends would become ever more closely encircled until finally we faced strangulation.

Now, my time on this business is running out, Mr. President, so I shall mention only now the matter of developing the habit of NATO political consultations. That is needed to preserve the spirit of unity. Now, last week's meeting was, as you pointed out, particularly significant because it gave the heads of government, as well as the foreign ministers, opportunity to talk together not merely around the big conference table but in informal conversations. In that way it was possible to clear up a lot of misunderstandings and to do away with suspicions that in some way we are trying to work against each other in different parts of the world. And at the Council meeting we decided to put forth in the future every effort to carry forward that type of consultation through the regular contacts in Paris of our permanent representatives.

These representatives meet in Paris on practically a day-to-day basis, and each of our nations has promised to keep its representative fully informed as to national policies which might have an impact of an important nature upon any other of the allies so that we can keep each other informed and achieve a greater cooperation, not merely in the interests of the Atlantic Community but in the interests of all the free world.

Now, I think it's probably important to note the fact that of course NATO doesn't try to run the world, or even all the Free

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World, or rule the destinies of other countries who are not represented in NATO. I might recall for the benefit of any who have any fears on this score that when the United States Senate ratified the North Atlantic Treaty, it did so in reliance on the unanimous report of the Foreign Relations Committee, which said, and I quote, "It would be particularly unfortunate if our Government took part in exclusive consultation with Atlantic Pact members over situations of deep concern to friendly states in Asia, Africa, Latin America, or the Middle East."

That principle is as sound today as it ever was. It would be disruptive of the unity which is essential within the Free World if Free World countries who are not members of the NATO felt that their fate was being determined by meetings of the NATO Council in their absence. That, it can be said, with absolute confidence, is not going to happen. There was no evidence or desire on the part of the NATO Council or any of the members to attempt to set itself up as supreme over other Free World countries or other Free World organizations.

And one evidence of that fact, concrete evidence, is the fact that NATO now has a desire to explore on the basis of mutuality a possibility of liaison with other collective defense organizations of a regional character, such as the Organization of American States, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, and the Baghdad Pact.

The fact is that the peace of any part of the world can be jeopardized by what goes on in another part of the world, and so it's in the common interests that there should be efforts to create a sense of cohesion and of confident interdependence as between the Free World nations everywhere. And the final declaration to which you alluded, Mr. President, is categorical in this respect. It says, and again I quote, "To all of the peoples like ourselves who are dedicated to freedom and peace we offer our cooperation on the basis of complete equality and in the spirit of fraternity."

EFFORT AND SACRIFICE

Well, Mr. President, these decisions I have referred to, are, I think you would agree, the most important of the decisions in which we participated, and indeed these decisions add up to quite a lot, assuming of course they are carried out with vigor. That is going to require sustained effort and sacrifice, perhaps a good deal of sacrifice on the part of all of us. But the fact that the decisions were taken under these solemn circumstances by the heads of government goes far to assure that these decisions will in fact be carried out, and if they are carried out it is going to give NATO a growing capacity to defend and to further the rich heritage of the Atlantic community.

MR. EISENHOWER: Now, on his way back from Paris, Secretary Dulles briefly visited in Spain. He conferred with Gen. Franco and others in the Spanish government. I know you would like him to take a minute to give you a brief summary of that visit.

DULLES: Well, Mr. President; I was just saying that there are many strands in the fabric of the Free World. NATO does not represent them all, and they all had to be carefully nurtured because combined they make the strength which is going to make the Free World safe, and my stopover at Madrid illustrates, I think, that point -- because Spain is not itself a member of NATO. On the other hand, we do have with Spain important arrangements which contribute very greatly to the strength and defense of the Free World and the NATO area.

We have, as a result of agreements which we made about four years ago, arrangements for building there a series of air bases and also a naval base for our joint use, Spain and the United States. And the Spanish authorities, when they heard I had accepted their invitation, were gracious enough to suggest that my plane should come down in one of these new bases that we had jointly built so that I could be welcomed on this new base by the Spanish Foreign Minister and other Spanish officials. And indeed it is really a wonderful air base, perhaps the finest I have ever been on. The

runway, I understand, is one of the largest at least in the whole world.

From that airfield, I went on to Prado Palace where I had a really good talk with General Franco, the chief of state. We were together for about three hours. I told him about what had been happening at the NATO Council meeting, and of the basic policies and the strategies that were being followed. I thought that General Franco by the contribution his government was making to the defense of Europe had clearly entitled himself to that kind of information, and in turn the Spanish chief of state gave me his estimate of the Soviet threat, and incidentally, his estimate and that of the NATO Council was in very close agreement.

And then General Franco and I discussed other problems that were more especially of Spanish-United States concern and I felt there is a very genuine spirit of friendship and cordiality, as indeed had been the case when I was in Spain the previous time in November of 1955. It's ties like this that hold the Free World together, and then provide a striking contrast to the military coercion which alone holds together the countries of the Soviet bloc.

Now, of course, as between free nations there are from time to time differences and dissatisfactions. That is inevitable, however hard or skillfully we strive, but surmounting all is the sense of fellowship which unites all those who are dedicated to a common cause, and who sacrificed and risked that that cause may prevail, and I should like, Mr. President, to express also our satisfaction that there is unity at home on the essentials.

NON-PARTISAN BASE

For example, the ideas which we took with us to Paris derived from a broad non-partisan basis, and we are appreciative of such cooperation, as I am sure is the whole Nation. Oftentimes the dominant mood seems to be one of dissension and perplexity and discouragement, but that impression may well be superficial. Beneath the ruffled surface there can be a great body of good will, confidence, and resolution, and it's particularly appropriate at this time of year that we should recognize and pay tribute to those circumstances, for they are the stuff out of which a better future can be built.

MR. EISENHOWER: To summarize, the heads of the NATO governments and their associates labored earnestly during the week to continue the strengthening of our common security. We all realize that adequate free world strength -- moral, economic, and military -- is under present circumstances our most effective deterrent to war. Moreover, it provides the basis for our best hope for progressive disarmament and improved understanding between East and West. Every American shares this hope with our NATO partners. Beyond any doubt we are all prepared to make any necessary sacrifice to sustain and advance that hope.

At the end of the conference I expressed once more, as I have so often before, a constant readiness on the parts of Secretary Dulles and myself personally to make any conceivable effort that might realistically help to reduce world tensions. Unfortunately, the attitude of the Soviets toward the Free World has for years alternated between threat and blandishment. Their words, their pretensions, their actions, have all failed to inspire confidence in free men.

To bring about such an easing of tension, we believe that clear evidence of Communist integrity and sincerity in the negotiations and in action is all that is required. Only with such evidence of integrity and sincerity and with the spirit of conciliation on both sides can there be achieved a definite beginning of progress toward universal security and peace, which the world so earnestly seeks.

For no nation, for no individual among us, could there be a finer Christmas present nor a better New Year. Good night.

EISENHOWER'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

Following is the text of a Dec. 23 talk by President Eisenhower at ceremonies opening the Pageant of Peace at the Ellipse in front of the White House:

As once again we meet in this annual ceremony, we count ourselves a most privileged people. In a land at peace, we are gathered about the National Christmas Tree to set its lights aglow with their symbolic message of peace and good will to men.

The custom we now observe brings us together for a few minutes this one night. But this brief ceremony is warm in a spirit that gives meaning to all our days and all our labors.

For you and I, here, are not alone in a world indifferent and cold. We are part of a numerous company -- united in the brotherhood of Christmas. And, as a brotherhood, we remember with special concern, the weak, the helpless and the hungry.

Beyond this tree that towers above us in the dusk; beyond the shadows and limits of this place, a mighty host of men and women and children are one great family in the spirit of Christmas-tide.

Tens of millions of them are our fellow Americans. At this moment they are sitting in safe and cheerful homes. They visit among themselves in the lighted squares of quiet towns. They hurry along the crowded streets of busy cities. Freely they drive and fly and ride the transport lanes of the Nation. They are at work, of their own choosing, in shops and factories and fields. They are on distant posts and stations, on the approaches to the South Pole and in Greenland, on every continent and on many islands, doing their tasks far from home for the peace and well-being of all of us at home.

All are united in the renewed hope we feel at Christmas time, that the world will somehow be a better place for all.

In the days just preceding our Holiday Season, I had the opportunity to work closely with the leaders of our NATO allies. Later this evening, the Secretary of State and I shall report to America on that meeting. But here let me say that, in dedication to peace, in our determination and readiness collectively to sustain that peace, we are firmly joined with our NATO partners -- as indeed we are with other friendly nations around the world.

And, across national boundaries, and the mountains and oceans of the earth, hundreds of millions more are one with us. They speak in many tongues. They walk by many paths. They worship through many rites and, in some lands, observe different Holy Days. But by the good cheer they spread, the fellowship they express, the prayers each makes to his own Heaven -- they are all akin and like to us.

The spirit of Christmas helps bridge any differences among us. Faith and hope and charity are its universal counter-signs. Peace and good will are its universal message. But these will be words only, hollow and empty, unless we confirm them;

In sweat and toil that translate good intentions into fruitful action;

In courage that does not hesitate because the risk is great or the odds immeasurable;

In patience that does not quit because the road is hard or the goal far off;

In self-sacrifice that does not dodge a heavy duty because the cost is high or the reward unsure.

And so we confirm our faith that men may one day walk unafraid under the Christmas light, at peace with themselves and their fellows.

To all peoples who prize liberty, who seek justice and peace for their fellowmen, even to those who in the climate of this era fear or suspect us, I speak for all Americans in a heartfelt message that happiness may be theirs at this Christmas-tide.

To all of you, our fellow countrymen, Mrs. Eisenhower joins me in the wish that God will keep you and bless you, and give you a Merry Christmas.

CQ

Capitol Quotes

● PROGRAM AHEAD -- "...The Capitol seems to be waiting. In a matter of days, when Congress reconvenes, history will surge again through her corridors in a mighty rush. The monumental old structure, like a mammoth beehive perched on the shoulder of the city, once again will house kings, kingmakers and chroniclers. Dash! Huddle! Debate! Orate! Somehow the chosen leaders, working in these timeworn walls, will hew a course for the Nation." -- Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), Dec. 23 newsletter.

● EDUCATIONAL AID -- "If Sputnik stands for basketball in the Republican lexicon, then education is for football -- considering how school aid has been kicked around in the past two years. With an assist from Sputnik, the Administration is at last taking education seriously. However, its program is geared almost exclusively to the training of scientists and engineers. We need scientists and engineers -- and as soon as possible. But we shall always need them. And the only way to grow them is from the ground up. Unlike Venus, rising full-blown from a shell, scientists do not develop full-blown from our higher seats of learning.... My heartfelt hope is that Congress will provide the facilities so sorely needed.... Then we won't need a crash program to cope with each new crisis that comes up. We'll be ready for them as they come." -- Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), Dec. 23 newsletter.

● SUBLIMINAL ADVERTISING -- "The watchful eye which Congress and the Federal Communications Commission keeps on television is opened even wider at recent discoveries that advertisements can be delivered effectively to the viewer's subconscious mind. The process involves flashing a message on a television screen for a split second. Although the viewer is unaware that he is being sold a product, he later finds he has unexplained urges to buy that specific product. All this sounds like psychological hocus-pocus, but the fact remains that this eerie gadget works. Happily, the television networks have refrained from using this device and the Federal Communications Commission is busily looking into its ramifications. Rumbblings are heard, too, on Capitol Hill that some legislative action will be considered in Congress early next year." -- Rep. John E. Henderson (R Ohio), Dec. 26 newsletter.

● SUPREME COURT -- "In looking back over just the past year, I have witnessed in Washington a most unusual phenomenon. Because almost over-shadowing events in Congress, in the Pentagon and even in the White House has been interest in decisions handed down by the Supreme Court.... I think many times they (the decisions of the Court) have been just as wrong as wrong can be.... But I respect the integrity of the judicial institutions. I believe the Justices voice their honest views of what the Constitution and the laws of the land require." -- Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Dec. 11 speech.

Committee Roundup

SECOND MORTGAGE PRACTICES

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Dec. 22 released a staff study on second mortgage financing in the home loan mortgage field.

The study contained reports from field officials in 75 local offices of the Federal Housing Administration and loan guaranty officers in 67 Veterans Administration regional offices. It also contained reports on second mortgage practices by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

In a statement accompanying the study, Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.) said: "A careful reading of these reports shows clearly that second mortgage practices and other unwholesome financing schemes such as land sale contract financing have mushroomed dangerously in many parts of the country over the past several years.... In my judgment, the blame lies squarely on the Administration's hard money policy which has placed a strangle-hold on the flow of mortgage credit over the past two years. As GI and FHA loans became more difficult to obtain in many areas, builders and sellers have been forced to take back second mortgages so that their home buyers could gain occupancy with modest down payments. But as these practices have spread they have placed thousands of American home owners in a precarious economic position. The usual second mortgage is for a very short term, from three to five years, and the monthly payments force the home owner to pay an unduly high percentage of his income for housing. Also his home is especially vulnerable to foreclosure."

Rains recommended that lenders make more FHA loans available and that Congress "explore the possibility of some alternative Government-aided program which will encourage lenders to make low-equity first-mortgage financing available outside of the FHA framework."

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic, Agricultural Policy Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a policy for commercial agriculture. (Weekly Report, p. 1313)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 18 -- John A. Baker, director of legislative services of the National Farmers Union, said "farmers need more, not less, control over the price and production of their commodities.... Scientific statistical evidence does not exist to substantiate the myth that lower prices reduce total farm output in the short run."

Dec. 19 -- Geoffrey S. Shepherd of Iowa State College said the current parity price formula "does not provide a very accurate measure of farmers' economic status."

Dec. 20 -- Glenn Talbott of the North Dakota Farmers Union suggested a program to tailor farm production to market demand while assuring farmers of income parity in markets. He said that under current farm policy farmers cannot bargain successfully under the administered price and production economy.

FOOD COSTS

COMMITTEE--House Agriculture, Consumers Study Subcommittee.

ACTION--Dec. 17 released a report by Chairman Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) on Agricultural Surplus and Farmer-Consumer Problems. (Weekly Report, p. 557,663)

Anfuso suggested that the United States propose that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization maintain a stockpile of food to help sustain and protect the civilian population of NATO countries allies in case of emergencies. Anfuso's recommendation resulted from a tour he made of Europe and the Middle East to study the disposal of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities. He said the stockpile proposal evoked a favorable response in the countries he visited. Anfuso said: "We must seek ways to improve our sales methods (of surpluses abroad) and to demonstrate our achievements in agriculture. This will speak volumes for our democratic way of life."

In outlining his recommendation for the NATO stockpile, Anfuso said "all countries in the NATO group should contribute a share of any agricultural commodities which they produce in abundance and should also contribute proportionately toward the maintenance of an effective stockpiling program." He urged the U.S. to undertake "a limited stockpiling program in Israel to serve our interests in this area, as well as to provide protection to Israel's population in the event of a blockade."

The report urged the House Agriculture Committee to undertake a study of how to expand the U.S. surplus disposal program "both at home and abroad." Anfuso said there should be "immediate approval" of Italy's request for a \$65 million program under the surplus disposal act (PL 480, 83rd Congress). He said this would be a "way of counteracting Communist propaganda in connection with the upcoming national elections in that country in 1958." (Weekly Report, p. 967)

Anfuso recommended that the U.S. adopt the method used in Greece for the distribution of American food under PL 480 "namely, through the establishment of committees composed of U.S. and local representatives under whose auspices the food is distributed without waste and duplication and with full credit given to the U.S."

In relation to the New York state farm problem, which he also had studied, Anfuso said: "Congress should undertake a study for a tax adjustment for farmers which would equalize their tax payments over a period of three years. This plan would take into account reduced farm income within the three-year period which was due to bad weather, insect pests, and plant diseases, etc., and would thus equalize profit and loss. Setting up a tax equalization system of this kind for the farmers of the Nation would serve as a great boon to agriculture."

Anfuso said of New York state: "Agriculture in this area is a sick economy and the farmer feels he is neglected and ignored. The situation of the small farmer is especially precarious. Help and guidance are needed soon, before the situation worsens and exerts a depressing effect upon our whole economy." He said "most small farmers cannot even afford to buy the necessary farm machinery and equipment."

STASSEN'S PLANS

Disarmament Adviser Harold E. Stassen Dec. 17 disclosed that he had written to the Republican Chairmen of all Pennsylvania's 67 counties informing them he was seriously considering seeking the GOP gubernatorial nomination in the May 20 primary. He did not say whether he had received any reaction to his letters.

Stassen, a former Governor of Minnesota and former president of the University of Pennsylvania, has been a legal resident of the state for the past 10 years.

Others mentioned as gubernatorial candidates include, among the Republicans, State Sen. William Z. Scott, State Speaker W. Stuart Helm, Auditor General Charles C. Smith and William S. Livengood, a former State Secretary of Internal Affairs. Mentioned as Democratic possibilities have been Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia and Lt. Gov. Roy E. Furman.

Political Briefs

GOP ON DEMOCRATS

House Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) Dec. 10 termed as "partisan political statements" and "political claptrap" Democratic charges that the Administration's defense program lacked a sufficient "sense of urgency." Arends said Democrats raised no questions or objections during a White House conference, but waited "to do all their talking...for political purposes."

MEYNER CANDIDACY

Attorney General Edmund G. Brown of California Dec. 19 said New Jersey's Gov. Robert B. Meyner was the top-favored candidate on the West Coast for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination. Brown, Democratic candidate for governor, said in Trenton, N.J., that he had come to seek Meyner's campaign advice because the governor was "greatly admired in my state."

Brown, opposed in his own race by Sen. William F. Knowland, said Knowland had "fatally impaired" his chances when "he publicly announced his support of a state right-to-work law."

CAPEHART 'INSULTED' AT GOP FETE

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) Dec. 23 walked out of an 11th District (Indianapolis) Republican Christmas party after he was asked by District Chairman H. Dale Brown to end a speech he was delivering. While talking about a recent trip to Russia, Capehart received a note from Brown saying his allotted 10 minutes had passed. Ten minutes later Brown passed Capehart a second note saying his time was up. As Capehart continued talking, Brown rose and was quoted as saying: "I've heard all this before, and so have most of the others. I'm tired of it. Your 10 minutes is up." Capehart then walked out, saying later: "I felt out of place and I excused myself. I felt highly insulted."

State Roundup

ALABAMA -- In a Dec. 17 statewide election on proposed constitutional amendments, voters approved the Macon amendment to abolish Macon County rather than have it come under Negro domination. The County's white residents are outnumbered, 7-1, but white voters at present outnumber Negroes about 2-1. Returns from 1,690 of 2,700 ballot boxes gave 51,478 votes for the amendment, 36,820 against. The measure, proposed by State Sen. Sam Englehardt, provides for establishment of a legislative committee from Macon and five neighboring counties to study abolition possibilities and report to the legislature. County seat of Macon is Tuskegee, home of Tuskegee Institute.

CALIFORNIA -- State Controller Robert C. Kirkwood (R) Dec. 18 announced his withdrawal as a candidate for the GOP Senate nomination, said he would seek reelection to his present post. The three remaining GOP candidates are Gov. Goodwin Knight, Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco and Edwin Atherton of Stockton.

INDIANA -- Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R) Dec. 17 said he was "not fighting" Gov. Harold W. Handley, top prospect to replace retiring Sen. William E. Jenner, but added that "my view is that ordinarily it does not set well with the public for a man to be elected to a four-year office and then quit in the middle of it to run for something else." (Weekly Report, p. 1325)

OHIO -- Sen. John W. Bricker (R) Dec. 23 said he would seek reelection to a third consecutive six-year term. He faces token opposition in the May, 1958, primary from Charles A. McCarthy of Cincinnati. Bricker's administrative assistant, John McElroy, said letters from 65 of Ohio's 88 GOP county chairmen urged him to run again.... Rep. Cliff Clevenger (R) Dec. 23 said he would not seek reelection, but would retire.

MARYLAND -- George P. Mahoney, Baltimore Democrat, Dec. 18 announced his intention to make a third try for the U.S. Senate. Mahoney was defeated in 1952 by Republican J. Glenn Beall, and in 1956 by Republican John Marshall Butler.

NEW MEXICO -- Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) Dec. 20 suffered a broken collarbone in a fall at his Washington home, and Bethesda Naval Hospital Dec. 22 said his condition was "satisfactory" but that he might be hospitalized for several weeks.

NEW YORK -- The Board of Estimate Dec. 23 approved unanimously a bill banning racial or religious discrimination in the rental or sale of private housing. The measure, effective April 1, was approved Dec. 5 by the City Council. (Weekly Report, p. 1310)

Pressures On Congress

NEA'S SCHOOL AID PROGRAM

The National Education Assn. Dec. 20 said it would urge in 1958 a program of Federal support to education totaling \$4.5 billion over a five-year period. NEA's legislative commission estimated the program would cost the Government about \$25 per school age child in its first year and would increase to about \$100 for each child in five years.

In the first session of the 85th Congress, NEA unsuccessfully supported a Federal program of aid to school construction. (Weekly Report, p. 906) William G. Carr, NEA executive secretary, said the group's new program was "the minimum safety level of Federal action, provided that it is accompanied by steady and normal growth in state and local revenues."

The NEA urged legislation to provide:

- College scholarships for at least 20,000 high school graduates each year.
- At least 5,000 fellowships each year for university graduate study.
- At least \$25 million yearly for expansion of the services of state education agencies in all fields.
- Teachers with income tax deductions for the cost of further professional training. (Weekly Report, p. 206)
- Continuation of such Federal activities as vocational education, library services and school lunches.

CHAMBER POLLS MEMBERS

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Dec. 16 sent out a poll to its claimed 3,365 association and local chamber members requesting their position on S 11 and HR 11, bills to amend the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act to limit its "good-faith" clause. The clause permits a seller to reduce his price if he does so in "good faith" to meet a competitor's price, regardless of the effect on competition. (1956 Almanac, p. 522)

The Chamber sent out both sides of the argument along with a ballot on which a member's position may be recorded. Results of the poll will permit the group to take an official position on the bills. Ordinarily policy is set by the Chamber's convention in the spring of each year, but because of expected early consideration of the bills, the Chamber's board of directors last month ordered that the membership poll be taken.

ACLU URGES WIRETAP END

The American Civil Liberties Union Dec. 20 wrote Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Fields urging the Committee to adopt a rule forbidding the use of wiretap evidence in its future hearings. The group also wrote Senate Majority and Minority leaders Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee urging a Senate rule to prohibit the use of such evidence before all Senate committees. (Weekly Report, p. 1026, 1327)

Pressure Points

HOFFA TRIAL

A Federal District Court jury in New York City Dec. 19 said it could not agree on a verdict in the trial of James R. Hoffa, president-elect of the Teamsters Union. Hoffa was on trial on charges of conspiring illegally to tap telephones in his Detroit Teamsters' headquarters. Federal District Judge Frederick V. Bryant dismissed the jury after it reported its deadlock of 11 for conviction, 1 against. It had deliberated 28 hours. United States Attorney Paul W. Williams said: "There certainly will be another trial of this case...at the earliest practicable time." (Weekly Report, p. 638)

MINIMUM WAGE

The National Retail Dry Goods Assn. Dec. 18 urged its members to "visit or write" their Congressmen "at once" opposing any extension of the minimum wage law to retailers and service trades. The group said both labor's and the Administration's proposals to increase the coverage of the law "should give retailers great cause for alarm." (Weekly Report, p. 1307)

NAACP ON ALABAMA ACTION

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Dec. 19 said Congress should "reduce the number of representatives from Alabama" because of the state's Dec. 17 action to liquidate Macon County "because of its large Negro population." Executive Secretary Roy M. Wilkins said the Alabama vote was "an open confession to the Nation that Alabama will go to any lengths in order to prevent Negro citizens from enjoying their constitutional right to vote." He said although manipulation of district lines is "well-known in American politics," it was the first time an entire county had been "liquidated." (Weekly Report, p. 1339)

DAIRY GROUP AGAINST SUPPORT CUTS

The National Milk Producers Federation Dec. 20 said it would urge Congressional action to halt a reduction in dairy product price supports set for April 1, 1958 by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. The current support rates of 83 percent of parity for butterfat would be cut to 75 percent under Benson's order. (Weekly Report, p. 1317)

E.M. Norton, secretary of the Milk Producers, said the cut would mean a loss of \$250 million a year to dairy farmers. He said Benson's action "lends strength to the Federation's contention that a producer-financed stabilization program is the only permanent solution to the dairy problem and to independence from certain Government programs."

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS OF 1957

- JAN. 1 -- President Eisenhower briefs Congressional leaders on his plan to defend Middle East countries. R.I. Supreme Court invalidates most absentee votes, rules Gov. Roberts (D) reelected.
- JAN. 3 -- 85th Congress convenes, elects Democratic leaders in House and Senate.
- JAN. 4 -- Senate rebuffs, 55-38, anti-filibuster motion regarded as move toward civil rights bill.
- JAN. 5 -- President addresses Congress on "critical" Mideast situation, seeks its cooperation.
- JAN. 7 -- Ex-Rep. Richards (D S.C.) named head of Middle East mission. Sen. Knowland (R Calif.) says he won't seek reelection in 1958, is mum on gubernatorial and Presidential plans. Congress oversees counting of 1956 electoral votes.
- JAN. 9 -- Sen. Javits (R N.Y.) sworn in, making Senate ratio 49 D-47 R.
- JAN. 10 -- President's State of Union address stresses need to check inflation. Ex-Sec. of State Acheson calls Middle East program inadequate.
- JAN. 11 -- GOP Chairman Leonard Hall resigns.
- JAN. 16 -- President proposes largest peacetime budget, \$71.8 billion, with third surplus in row.
- JAN. 17 -- Wm. A. Blakley (D Texas) sworn in as interim Senator replacing Sen. Daniel. Senate Democrats bypass Kefauver, give Foreign Relations seat to Sen. Kennedy (D Mass.).
- JAN. 20 -- Eisenhower, Nixon take oaths of office in private White House ceremony.
- JAN. 21 -- Official inauguration ceremony takes place at Capitol, Eisenhower proclaims end of "fortress" America concept.
- JAN. 22 -- H. Meade Alcorn (Conn.) unanimously chosen GOP National Chairman.
- JAN. 23 -- In Economic Report, Eisenhower predicts continued prosperity, cautions against inflation.
- JAN. 24 -- House Foreign Affairs Committee approves Mideast support bill with minor changes.
- JAN. 28 -- President asks Congress for 4-year, \$1.3 billion school construction program. Sec. of Defense Wilson causes political furor, saying "draft dodgers" joined National Guard during Korean War.
- JAN. 30 -- House passes Middle East bill, 355-61. Eisenhower praises Dulles, criticizes Wilson's remarks on Guard. Senate approves labor rackets probe.
- JAN. 31 -- President asks more generous immigration, refugee laws.
- FEB. 3 -- Senate Elections Subcommittee says political groups reported spending \$33 million on 1956 elections, GOP outspent Democrats 2-1.
- FEB. 14 -- Senate committee revises Mideast resolution; new language approved by Eisenhower, Dulles. Asst. Sec. of Defense Ross resigns because of defense contracts held by wife's firm.
- FEB. 20 -- President says UN must put pressure on Israel to withdraw from disputed territories.
- FEB. 26 -- Senate group starts hearings on Teamster union racketeering.
- MARCH 1 -- Harold Stassen's disarmament group placed under State Dept.
- MARCH 2 -- Circuit Judge Charles E. Whittaker named to replace retiring Supreme Court Justice Reed.
- MARCH 5 -- Senate passes revised Mideast resolution satisfactory to President. Eisenhower advisory group sees no need for foreign aid costs to rise, urges more emphasis on loans and private investment. President proposes steps to meet drought needs, asks greater state efforts.
- MARCH 12 -- House adopts Democratic resolution asking Ike to show Congress best places to cut budget.
- MARCH 13 -- Teamster union VP James Hoffa arrested by FBI, charged with attempted bribery of rackets committee staff member. House farm bloc splits apart, corn acreage bill defeated, 188-217.
- MARCH 14 -- Ike boards Navy cruiser for slow trip to Bermuda conference with British PM Macmillan.
- MARCH 21 -- Senate approves overhauling of banking laws.
- MARCH 24 -- U.S. to give Britain some guided missiles, join Baghdad pact military group, Bermuda communique announces.
- MARCH 26 -- Teamster president Dave Beck pleads 5th Amendment, refuses to tell Senate committee of his financial affairs. Air Force's Gen. Twining named to head Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- MARCH 27 -- Eisenhower defends budget, deplores talks of large cuts in foreign aid and other "essential" programs. Senate rejects moves to cut taxes on small corporations, raise those on oil wells.
- MARCH 28 -- Senate passes \$1.5 billion "pork barrel" rivers and harbors bill.
- MARCH 29 -- AFL-CIO council suspends Beck, orders probe of Teamster corruption. Eisenhower asks Constitutional amendment to permit VP to take over from a disabled President.
- APRIL 1 -- Sen. Knowland loses fight against Eisenhower proposal for barter of farm surpluses with Communist satellites.
- APRIL 2 -- Ralph Yarborough (D Texas) elected Senator over 18 opponents to fill Daniel's unexpired term. Democrats sweep state offices in Michigan.
- APRIL 4 -- House ends 8-day debate on Labor-HEW funds, cutting \$134 million from President's requests.
- APRIL 6 -- Nixon reports on 3-week trip to Africa -- "a priority target" of Communism.
- APRIL 9 -- Joseph Montoya (D N.M.) elected to House seat of late Rep. Fernandez (D).
- APRIL 16 -- Malcolm Forbes (R N.J.) nominated to run against Gov. Meyner (D). Congress, after rowing with Postmaster General Summerfield, grants disputed Post Office funds.
- APRIL 18 -- President tells Congress of possible \$1.9 billion in budget cuts.
- APRIL 22 -- Sec. Dulles reviews basic concepts of U.S. foreign policy, defends foreign aid.
- APRIL 24 -- Eisenhower and Dulles cite Mideast Doctrine, call Jordan's independence "vital."
- APRIL 30 -- Senate Leader Johnson (D Texas) says Senate will wait for House to pass civil rights, school aid, immigration and natural gas bills. Knowland calls Eisenhower school program "unwise."
- MAY 1 -- Senate committee picks "outstanding Senators of the past:" Calhoun, Clay, La Follette Sr., Taft and Webster.

Highlights - 2

- MAY 2 -- Sen. McCarthy (R Wis.) dies. Agriculture Sec. Benson asks revision of farm price supports.
- MAY 4 -- Democrats meet to plan 1958 election strategy, blast Administration policies.
- MAY 7 -- House refuses funds to start flood insurance program.
- MAY 9 -- Senate confirms Scott McLeod as Ambassador.
- MAY 14 -- In broadcast to Nation, Eisenhower defends budget, says major cuts would endanger security.
- MAY 15 -- House votes to kill most soil bank payments in 1958, Senate cuts State Dept. and USIA \$102 million below Ike's requests. President says he won't punish GOP Congressmen who vote against his program, will work through GOP leaders even though they oppose his views.
- MAY 20 -- Dave Beck unseated as AFL-CIO VP.
- MAY 21 -- Eisenhower asks Congress for \$3.9 billion Mutual Security program; in broadcast to Nation warns that crippling the program might jeopardize peace and freedom. House Appropriations Committee cuts Defense Dept. funds by \$2.6 billion.
- MAY 29 -- House upholds, on party-line vote, defense funds cut protested by Eisenhower. Treasury Secretary Humphrey's resignation announced, Robert B. Anderson picked as successor.
- MAY 31 -- Special Senate Committee set up in 1956 to investigate lobbying and political spending, urges more effective laws. Eisenhower lunches with House Republicans at Capitol.
- JUNE 3 -- Supreme Court rules DuPont stockholding in GM violates antitrust law.
- JUNE 8 -- Sen. Johnson (D Texas) proposes "open curtain" on U.S.-Russian broadcasts.
- JUNE 10 -- Eisenhower suffers "mild stomach upset" unrelated to previous illnesses.
- JUNE 14 -- Senate passes \$3.6 billion Mutual Security program with new loan fund.
- JUNE 17 -- Supreme Court frees 5 Communist leaders, orders new trials for others, sets limits on Congressional investigation powers.
- JUNE 18 -- House rejects jury trial amendment, passes Administration's civil rights bill. Senate ratifies International Atomic Agency treaty.
- JUNE 19 -- Eisenhower says U.S. would agree to suspend H-bomb tests, with inspection guarantees, during disarmament talks with Russia.
- JUNE 20 -- Senate votes down Southerners, puts House civil rights bill on calendar instead of sending it to Judiciary Committee pigeonhole.
- JUNE 21 -- Senate reverses 1956 action, approves Federal Hells Canyon dam, 45-38.
- JUNE 22 -- Young Republican national convention disapproves 4 parts of Administration program, votes against Ike's school aid plan.
- JUNE 24 -- President asks Governors to set up task force to designate Federal functions and taxes that states will take responsibility for.
- JUNE 28 -- Sec. Dulles in major speech defends non-recognition or trade with Red China.
- JULY 1 -- House Committee demands end to letting other nations try U.S. servicemen.
- JULY 2 -- House Subcommittee kills Hells Canyon dam.
- JULY 3 -- Soviet dumping of Molotov, Malenkov stirs Congressional comment on USSR "stresses and strains."
- JULY 8 -- Knowland's motion that Senate consider civil rights bill brings prediction of filibuster.
- JULY 11 -- Supreme Court upholds Government decision to let Japan try GI Wm. Girard for manslaughter.
- JULY 16 -- Senate votes 71-18 for Knowland motion to debate Civil Rights Act.
- JULY 18 -- Rep. Bowler (D Ill.) of Chicago dies.
- JULY 19 -- Teamster VP Hoffa cleared by jury of bribing Senate rackets investigator. House passes foreign aid bill cut way below Eisenhower's request.
- JULY 24 -- Senate strips civil rights bill of section to enforce 14th Amendment, leaving only voting rights subject to new enforcement powers.
- JULY 25 -- House kills school aid bill, 203-208.
- JULY 30 -- Ex-Gov. Kohler (R Wis.), Wm. Proxmire (D) win primary elections for McCarthy's Senate seat.
- JULY 31 -- Eisenhower opposes requiring jury trials in voting cases, says judges' power must be upheld.
- AUG. 2 -- Senate votes 51-42 to adopt jury trial amendment covering all criminal contempt cases. Ike picks Neil H. McElroy to succeed Sec. of Defense Wilson.
- AUG. 4 -- Ex-Sen. George (D Ga.) dies.
- AUG. 7 -- Senate passes civil rights bill, 72-18; Eisenhower not pleased with amended version.
- AUG. 9 -- TVA self-financing bill passed by Senate.
- AUG. 10 -- Presidential committee on higher education urges more Federal leadership and aid.
- AUG. 13 -- Senate civil rights bill stalled in House, compromise sought.
- AUG. 14 -- President receives Mutual Security authorization far below what he sought, says special session of Congress might be needed if funds prove inadequate to meet foreign crisis. Congress votes end to fast tax writeoffs.
- AUG. 21 -- Eisenhower is "tremendously disappointed" that Congress failed to act on "so many" of his recommendations. Senate passes immigration bill relieving types of "hardship" cases, but omitting most of President's requests.
- AUG. 22 -- Dulles changes position, will let newsmen enter Red China.
- AUG. 27 -- Proxmire (D Wis.) wins former McCarthy seat, beating Kohler by over 120,000 votes. Senate clears federal, postal pay raise bills for expected veto.
- AUG. 28 -- Ike links Russian rejection of disarmament plan to Soviet announcement of ICBM launching.
- AUG. 29 -- First civil rights bill since 1875 approved by Congress after Sen. Thurmond (D S.C.) sets 24 hr., 18 min. speech-making record.
- AUG. 30 -- Congress adjourns after clearing bills on FBI files, immigration, mutual security funds.
- SEPT. 1 -- Rep. McConnell (R Pa.) resigns from Congress.
- SEPT. 2 -- Ark. Gov. Faubus (D) orders National Guard to bar Negroes from Little Rock school, despite Federal court orders.
- SEPT. 3 -- Eisenhower says Congress' real budget savings amounted to \$1 billion, not the \$6.5 billion claimed by some, calls inflation the country's major internal problem. Sen. Knowland starts 5-week speaking tour of Calif.
- SEPT. 7 -- Eisenhower says U.S. would protect Mideast countries from pro-Communist Syrian forces.

- SEPT. 13 -- Four-man group headed by Treasury Secretary Anderson set up to meet regularly with President on inflation problems.
- SEPT. 14 -- President and Gov. Faubus meet in Newport, R.I., to discuss Little Rock integration.
- SEPT. 23 -- Little Rock mob forces withdrawal of Negroes from school.
- SEPT. 24 -- President sends paratroopers to guard Little Rock school, federalizes Arkansas National Guard.
- SEPT. 25 -- AFL-CIO gives Teamsters 30 days to end corruption or be expelled.
- OCT. 1 -- President meets 4 southern governors to arrange troop withdrawal from Little Rock, later rejects Faubus' statement on compliance with court orders as inadequate. Budget Bureau predicts higher spending, lower revenues than budget estimated for fiscal 1958.
- OCT. 3 -- Sen. Knowland (R Calif.) announces he'll seek governorship in 1958.
- OCT. 4 -- Launching of Russian earth satellite brings demands for probe of U.S. program. Hoffa elected Teamster president.
- OCT. 9 -- Eisenhower says U.S. is not in satellite "race," missile projects have top priority.
- OCT. 21 -- Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) sets record for longest continuous service in Congress -- 45 years, 8 months, 1 day.
- OCT. 23 -- Atty. Gen. Brownell resigns, effective Nov. 8, is succeeded by his deputy, William P. Rogers.
- OCT. 24 -- Teamsters Union suspended from AFL-CIO by executive council, faces Dec. 5 expulsion.
- OCT. 25 -- British Prime Minister Macmillan and President, after three-day meeting, agree on closer cooperation on scientific and other levels.
- OCT. 29 -- Rep. Dellay (R N.J.) says he'll become a Democrat in 1958.
- OCT. 31 -- Thomas E. Dewey calls Nixon "superb" prospect for the Presidency.
- NOV. 2 -- Launching of dog-carrying Russian satellite brings demands for overhaul of U.S. satellite program.
- NOV. 5 -- Gov. Meyner (D N.J.), Lindsay Almond (D Va.) easily win state elections. Two new Representatives elected to fill House vacancies: Milton W. Glenn (R N.J., 2nd Dist.), John A. LaFore Jr. (R Pa., 13th Dist.). Gov. Knight (R Calif.) withdraws from 1958 reelection race to try for Senate instead.
- NOV. 6 -- Bernard Shanley resigns as President's appointments secretary to seek Sen. Smith's (R N.J.) seat.
- NOV. 7 -- President, in speech on accelerated science-military program, names MIT President James Killian as special assistant. Civil Rights Commission picked.
- NOV. 10 -- Rep. Lanham (D Ga.) dies.
- NOV. 11 -- After physical checkup, Eisenhower's health reported "excellent."
- NOV. 12 -- Adlai Stevenson agrees to act as consultant to State Dept. on proposals to be made at Paris NATO meeting.
- NOV. 13 -- President tells Nation more money must be spent on defense, civil activities cut back.
- NOV. 14 -- Federal Reserve cuts discount rate as inflation fears drop.
- NOV. 19 -- Army Secretary announces all Federal troops to leave Little Rock Nov. 27.
- NOV. 20 -- Rep. Kelley (D Pa.) dies.
- NOV. 25 -- Eisenhower stricken with mild stroke, suffers slight speech impairment. Senate Preparedness Subcommittee starts hearings on missile program.
- NOV. 26 -- Sen. Smith (R N.J.) says he'll not seek reelection in 1958.
- NOV. 27 -- Nixon, at White House press conference, says President's condition does not "make it necessary for him to consider resigning." Regular Army troops withdrawn from Little Rock, federalized National Guardsmen remain.
- NOV. 30 -- Sen. Jenner (R Ind.) announces he'll not run for reelection in 1958.
- DEC. 1 -- Rep. Cole (R N.Y.) resigns from House to become director of International Atomic Energy Agency.
- DEC. 2 -- Eisenhower presides at White House Cabinet meeting, then practices golf shots.
- DEC. 3 -- Medical bulletins on President stop; progress called "excellent." President presides at bipartisan meeting with 31 Congressional leaders on defense and foreign policy legislation. Stevenson declines bid to attend NATO meetings. Former Justice Reed resigns as Civil Rights Commission head. Benson says he'll continue as Secretary of Agriculture.
- DEC. 4 -- GOP leaders discuss domestic legislative program with Eisenhower.
- DEC. 6 -- First U.S. earth satellite explodes in test launching attempt; Nixon foresees "substantial" rise in defense budget, no tax cuts in 1958, possibility of unbalanced budget. AFL-CIO expels Teamster union by better than 5-1 margin.
- DEC. 9 -- Administration proposes 5-year Reciprocal Trade Act extension with further tariff-cutting provisions.
- DEC. 10 -- White House says President will attend Paris NATO meeting, with doctors' permission.
- DEC. 12 -- AFL-CIO expels 132,000-member Bakers union on charges of corrupt leadership, will charter new union.
- DEC. 13 -- President leaves for Paris meeting of heads of NATO states.
- DEC. 14 -- Rep. Vorys (R Ohio) says he'll not seek reelection in 1958 to the 12th District.
- DEC. 17 -- Air Force makes first successful launching of intercontinental ballistic missile Atlas. Air Force Secretary Douglas says Atlas will be ready for combat use in two years. Disarmament Adviser Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, says he's considering running for Pennsylvania governorship in 1958.
- DEC. 18 -- Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) of the House Ways and Means Committee dies.
- DEC. 19 -- NATO heads of state reach limited accords on a new approach to the Soviet Union on disarmament proposals and on arming western Europe with nuclear missiles.
- DEC. 23 -- President names John A. Hannah (R), president of Michigan State University, as chairman of Civil Rights Commission and Doyle Elam Carlton (D), former Governor of Florida, to fill a vacancy on the commission. Sen. Bricker (R Ohio) announces for reelection in 1958. Rep. Clevenger (R Ohio) says he'll not seek reelection to 5th District seat.

The Week In Congress

NEA School Program The National Education Assn. will back a 1958 program of Federal support to education that would total \$4.5 billion over a five-year period. NEA supported the Administration's school aid program which was killed during the first session of the 85th Congress. The group estimated the 1958 proposal would cost the Government not less than \$25 per school age child during the first year and would increase to at least \$100 for each child at the end of five years. (Page 1340)

NATO Reports

The communique issued at the close of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization conference proposed a reopening of disarmament talks with the Russians within the United Nations and announced that stockpiles of nuclear warheads for various arms would be set up to be readily available to NATO allies. Intermediate range ballistic missiles, said the report, would be put at the disposal of the Supreme Allied Commander. In a later radio-TV discussion, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles gave the Nation a personal report on the meeting. (Page 1331; 1334)

Rights Commission

President Eisenhower named Michigan State University President John A. Hannah (R) as chairman of the Civil Rights Commission, succeeding former Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed who resigned Dec. 3. To fill the vacancy on the commission, the President named former Florida Governor Doyle Elam Carlton (D) of Tampa. Hannah said he was "hopeful rather than optimistic" about the results of the Commission's investigations and work. He said racial prejudice was "like a disease" that could not be wiped out "overnight." (Page 1327)

Mortgage Practices

A staff report on second mortgage financing in the home loan mortgage field was released by the House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee. Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.) said the report "shows clearly" that second mortgage practices and "other unwholesome financing schemes such as land sale contract financing have mushroomed dangerously in many parts of the country...." Rains said: "In my judgment, the blame lies squarely on the Administration's hard money policy which has placed a strangle-hold on the flow of mortgage credit over the past two years." The report recommended that lenders make more FHA loans available. (Page 1338)

Gaither Report Summary

"The still top-secret Gaither report portrays a United States in the gravest danger in its history." So said Chalmers M. Roberts, a reporter for the Washington Post and Times Herald, in a Dec. 20 summary of the report reprinted in this issue by Congressional Quarterly. Roberts says the report "pictures the Nation moving in frightening course to the status of a second-class power. It shows an America exposed to an almost immediate threat from the missile-bristling Soviet Union." The Roberts story tells how the Gaither report has called "for an enormous increase in military spending -- from now through 1970...." (Page 1328)

Missiles, Money Chief

Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy announced he would request an additional \$1 billion in fiscal 1958 funds to speed up missile and NATO arms programs. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) backed McElroy, but urged him to ask for \$1.5 billion. Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R N.J.) suggested Vice President Richard M. Nixon be given full responsibility for the expanded missile program. (Page 1327, 1330)

Stassen's Plans

Disarmament Adviser Harold E. Stassen wrote Republican chairmen of all Pennsylvania's 67 counties telling them he was seriously considering seeking the GOP gubernatorial nomination in the May 20 primary. Stassen, a legal resident of Pennsylvania for the past 10 years, is a former governor of Minnesota and former president of the University of Pennsylvania. Four other Republicans and two Democrats also have been mentioned as Pennsylvania gubernatorial possibilities. (Page 1339)

